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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY

USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT

1. Moscow Cinematographic Institute *(Description and Curriculum)*
2. Kalinin Centrifugal Pump Plant in Moscow *(Sketch only)*
3. ZIL Automobile Plant in Moscow *(Description / Mangawer / Product / Transportation Methods)*

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Attachment 1 deals with the curriculum at the cinematographic institute, a few of the institute personalities, miscellaneous information, and has two organizational charts, one of the institute and another of the documentary film studios.

Attachment 2 is limited to a sketch of the floor plan at the Kalinin plant and is annotated.¹

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Attachment 3 deals with vehicles produced by the ZIL plant, production volume for 1957, secret sections in the plant, shipping methods, and miscellaneous information.

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1. THE MOSCOW CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

1. The Moscow Cinematographic Institute, which was subordinate to the Ministry of Culture, occupied a fairly new four-story building on poselok Tekstilshchiki No. 1, Shcherbakovskiy rayon, Moscow. (See organizational chart on page 6.) The building measured about 40x20x20 meters. On the first floor were the laboratory, scenery department, and the School for Cameramen; on the second, the library and the School for Set Designers and Cartoonists; on the third, the offices for administrative, faculty, and scenario personnel, and the projection room; on the fourth, the School for Directors and Actors.
2. The Institute was open to men and women who had completed ten years of schooling, and the only documents required were a certificate of studies and a formal application addressed to the director of the Institute. There were no age limits and no political or religious considerations. The school year began in September and ended in June. The some 350 students came from all parts of the Soviet Union; 65 percent were males. Class attendance was not compulsory provided the students passed their mid-term and term examinations in January and May, respectively. Students who, without good cause, failed to take their examinations were normally expelled. Courses could be repeated once, but a student who failed a second time was expelled unless his failure was traceable to illness or an equally valid reason.
3. The Institute offered five courses of study which are described below:
 - A. School for Cameramen. This was a five-year course consisting of instruction in the following subjects:

First year: History of the Soviet motion picture industry
History of world-wide motion picture industry
Practical and theoretical photography
Photographic sensitometry
History of Soviet art
Gymnastics
Fundamentals of Marx-Leninist doctrines
Motion picture directing
Laboratory practices

Second year: In addition to all the subjects listed above, the students were given instruction on the use of motion picture equipment.

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Third year: Photographic sensitometry
General history of art
Motion picture directing
Camera techniques
Use of motion picture equipment
Electrotechnics
Film theory and practices

Fourth year: In addition to advanced instruction in all the subjects taught during the third year, students received instruction on:

The fundamentals and background of color films
Motion picture materials (i.e., the production and characteristics of film)

Fifth year: Continued instruction on all the subjects which had been taught during the fourth term. Thereafter the student was obliged to defend his thesis before the appropriate board.

During the first three terms the emphasis was mostly on theory and, in the fourth and fifth terms, practical studies were stressed. Mid-term examinations were held in January and final examinations began in late May. Students were tested and had to qualify separately in each subject. The grades ranged from unsatisfactory (grades 1 and 2) to very good (grade 5). Diplomas were awarded on the basis of the student's ability to defend his thesis. Upon graduation, a student was assigned to work in a motion picture studio for a year or more as a cameraman's assistant; thereafter, depending on his skill and ability, he became a first or second category cameraman. [redacted] whether any instruction was given on the operation of special equipment such as cameras for aerial photography. 25X1

B. School for Directors. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] This curriculum included five courses of [redacted] 25X1
study and the defense of the thesis.

[redacted] The examination and qualification system was the same as in the School for Cameramen. Before attaining their ultimate goal of motion picture director, the graduates of this school were initially employed as assistants and gradually advanced to more important positions. 25X1 25X1

C. School for Actors. The curriculum [redacted] 25X1
consisted of four and a half terms [redacted]
[redacted] Students were examined, qualified, and obtained their diplomas on the same basis as in the two above-mentioned schools.

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D. School for Set Designers and Cartoonists. Five courses and a successful defense of the thesis qualified a student for a degree from this school, which employed the same system of examination and qualification as the above-mentioned schools. Each year the school graduated 24 students who found employment as set designers and cartoonists in motion picture studios.

E. School for Scenarists. The curriculum consisted of four courses of study and the defense of the thesis. The examination and qualification system was the same as for cameramen.

Pre-military Instruction.

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4. [redacted] the Soviet students at the Institute were given two years of military instruction and that they occasionally went to the nearby countryside for maneuvers. There were no military personnel studying in the Institute. [redacted] whether or not the military solicited specialists from the Institute.

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Political Instruction.

5. The Institute had a course on the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist doctrines during the first and second terms: one two-hour period of instruction each week on the works of Lenin, Marx, Engels, and Dequiel. No special conferences were held and no awards given.

Miscellaneous Information.

6. During the five-year period of schooling, the monthly stipend for Soviet enrollees was 290 rubles during the first and second terms and 340 rubles thereafter; the Spaniards attending the Institute received a fixed stipend of 500 rubles per month. Classes were in session from 0900 to 1500 hours -- three two-hour classes daily except Sundays and holidays. Compassionate leave not exceeding ten days and permission to go to rest homes could be obtained on request. Only students who had medical certificates were admitted to sanatoriums and spas. School supplies were furnished free of charge and students obtained their books from the Institute's lending library. They paid for their meals, lodging, laundry, and Party dues, but sports, recreations, and club facilities were free. Low-cost lodgings were provided in the Institute for students who had no lodging facilities in Moscow.

Institute Personnel.

7. Golovnya, Vladimir : Institute Director [redacted]

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Lartyanov (fnu) : Assistant Administrative Director; [redacted]

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Volchev, Igor Mikhailovich :

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Volchek (fnu) :

Tisse (fnu) :

Golovnya (fnu) :

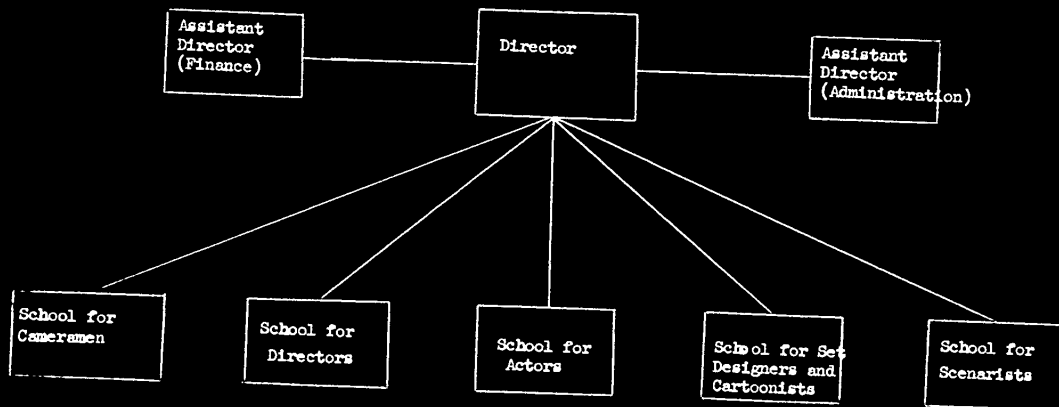
4. CHIEFS OF CINEMATOGRAPHY IN MOSCOW

a. The following motion picture studios were located in Moscow:

- A. The Moscow Institute of Motion Picture Research, directed by Vladimir Golovnya, was located on Lenin Prospekt ulitsa.
- B. The MosFilm Studios, located at the intersection of Leninskaya and Gorkaya ulitsa, Leninsky rayon, produced long-length films.
- C. The Malt Studios, location unknown, produced animated cartoons.
- D. The Central Studios of Documentary Motion Pictures, located on Likh pereulok, No. 11, Kominternovskiy rayon. (See organizational chart on page 7.) The studios, under the directorship of Vladimir Golovnya, averaged about 14 documentary films a year. The some 500 employees included Boris Sumov, the assistant director; Aleksandr Bogrov, director of supply and finance, and Igor Borisovich, the chief engineer in charge of technical operations. The camera equipment included Soviet-made Kombas and the Kos-50 camera, the German-made Arriflex, the French-made Camiflex, the Czech Sinefon, and the US-made Aero(sic) cameras.

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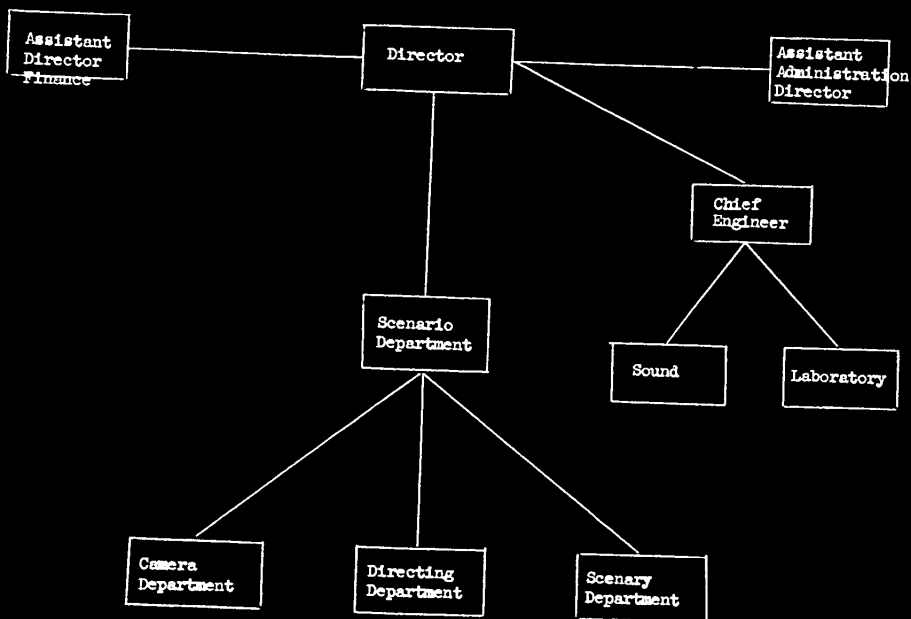
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Organizational Chart of the Moscow Cinematographic Institute

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Organizational Chart of the Moscow Central Studios of Documentary Motion Pictures

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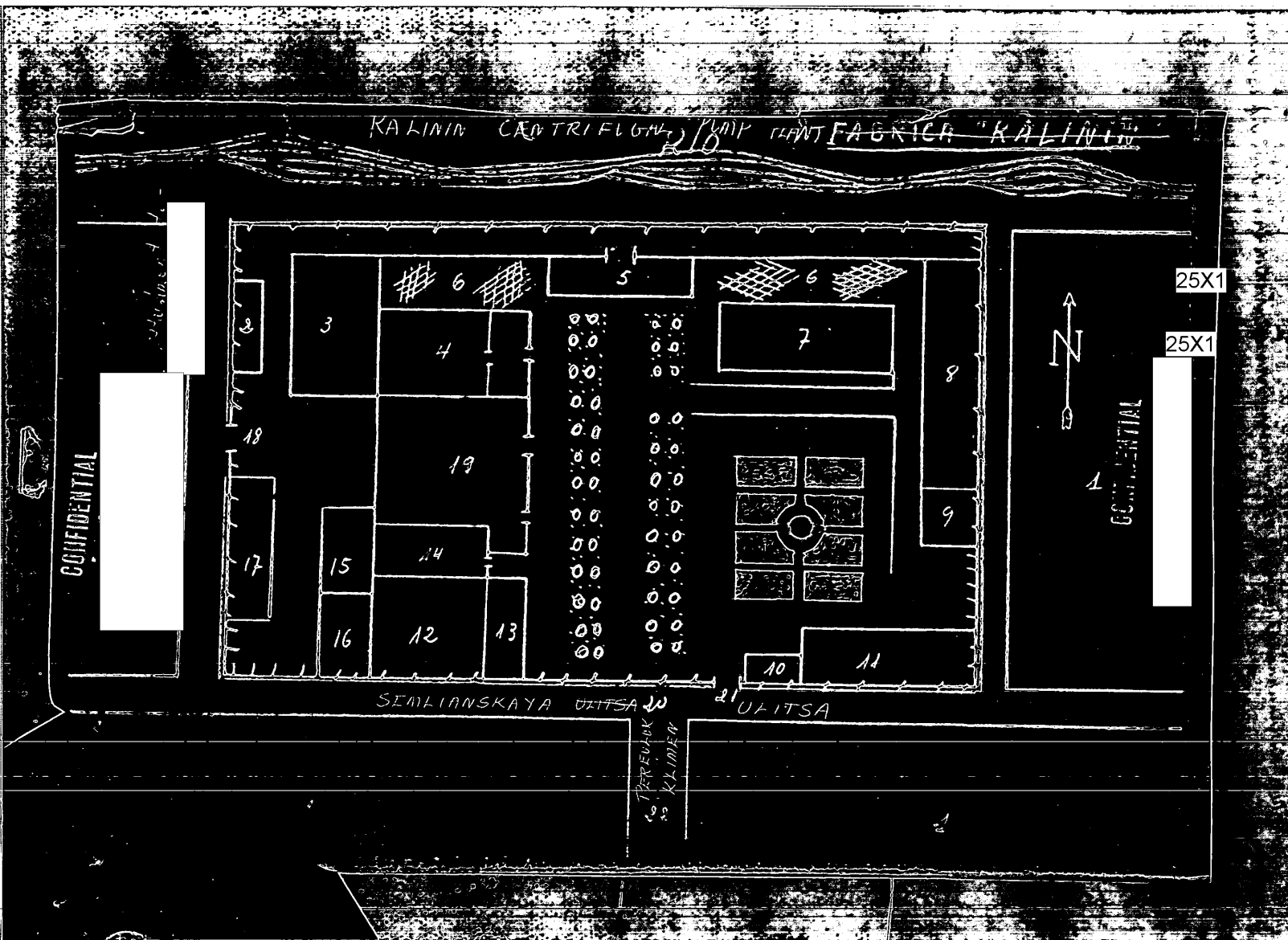
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Legend to [REDACTED] Sketch of Location and Layout of Kalinin Centrifugal
Pump Plant in Moscow. [REDACTED]

1. Private Dwellings.
2. Wooden toys shop.
3. Production Warehouse.
4. Adjustment and Assembly Workshops, and Forge.
5. Club.
6. Open-air storage of coal and other products.
7. Materials storehouse.
8. Tools and instruments storage.
9. Garage for light cars.
10. Booth, control point for admission to the factory.
11. General offices.
12. Foundry, where the furnaces were.
13. Fabrication of molds for the foundry.
14. Cleaning of parts that came from the foundry.
15. Dining room.
16. Transport section with trucks and garage.
17. Carpentry.
18. Exit gate for trucks.
19. The principal workshops; they were divided into various sections.
20. Semlianskaya ulitsa.
21. Main entrance.
22. Pereulok Klimen.

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Attachment 3

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ZIL AUTOMOBILE PLANT IN MOSCOW

Number of Employees

1. [redacted] the ZIL Automobile Plant in Moscow employed about 25,000 [redacted] Welding Section [redacted] employed 70 in each of three shifts. Before World War II the plant had about 20,000 employees.

Vehicles Produced by Plant

2. Following is a list of the vehicles [redacted] produced in the ZIL Plant.
 - a. Buses. These were manufactured both with gasoline and Diesel engines, had six wheels, reclining seats, and capacity for about 30 passengers. [redacted] The engines were manufactured in Aereolavke (sic); [redacted] the plant was located somewhere in the Ukraine.
 - b. ZIL-101 six-passenger automobile with gasoline engine and four wheels. [redacted] the engine was manufactured in the same plant as in a. above.
 - c. Large six-ton amphibious car with gasoline engine, for the transport of military materiel and personnel, with a capacity of 25 seated passengers; speed was 70 miles per hour on land. [redacted] Before leaving the plant, the cars were tested in a nearby river.
 - d. Small six-passenger amphibious car with the same characteristics as the one described in c. above except for its size. It was designated an "official" vehicle.
 - e. Armored car with gasoline engine, two axles, six wheels, and six machine guns mounted in six ports, two on each side, one in back, and one in front. The turret was of steel plate from four to five centimeters thick. [redacted] the machine guns were not installed in the plant; [redacted] the type of armament later mounted.
 - f. Eight to ten-ton trucks with gasoline engine, two axles, six wheels, equipped with benches, and used to transport military personnel. The tops were not covered when the trucks left the factory; they had iron supports for tarps [redacted] the tarps were installed later in another plant.
 - g. In addition to the items enumerated above, the plant manufactured bicycles, motorcycles, and household appliances.

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Production Volume for 1957

3. The following estimates were provided for the production volume during 1957.

Buses	300	per month
ZIL-101 Automobile	unknown	
Large amphibious car	120	per month
Small amphibious car	3	per week
Armored cars	30	per month
Trucks	1	each nine minutes

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Secret Sections

4. [redacted] there was a secret section [redacted] the Instruments Section had a separate unit working on high precision dust-proof instruments and the workers wore white smocks. No one was admitted to the section who was not employed there. The door and windows were double. Some of the machinery consisted of a horizontal lathe, a vertical lathe, milling machine, and drilling machine. Exhaust fans removed the dust created by the work. The machinery was well cared for and covered with tarpaulins at the end of the working day.

Shipping Method

5. [redacted] the armored cars and amphibious cars were usually shipped to unknown destinations by rail and guarded by Army personnel.

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Raw Materials

6. All prime materials were brought in by rail; [redacted] Liquid oxygen used by the plant for an unspecified purpose was manufactured in a building within the plant area.

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Electric Power

7. [redacted] the plant had an Electrical Section containing several powerful transformers [redacted]

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